

PHANTOM SCHEME, RAYNER DECLARES

Senator Derides Idea of Government Ownership of Railroads.

PROPER POLICY OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Would Eliminate Stereotyped Features of Platform and Give Country Something New in the Way of Democratic Decalogue—Powers of Executive.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Democratic societies and clubs in all parts of Greater New York to-night celebrated "Jefferson Day." The Democratic Club held its annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria; the Women's Democratic Club of the city met at the Hoffman House; the Independence League had as its guests William Randolph Hearst and Attorney-General Jackson.

The principal speaker at the Democratic Club's banquet was Senator Rayner of Maryland. He responded to the toast, "What Should Be the Proper Policy of the Democratic Party, and What Is True Democracy?" Former Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien presided. Senator Rayner said in part:

"I do not accede to the view that the parties have coalesced. On the contrary, I believe that they are as widely apart as they have ever been. The President will not have a permanent tenure of office. One prediction can be safely made, and that is, when the Republican party has another candidate, and it is bound to have one at some day or another, it will gradually drift away from a great many of his plans and purposes, and it will resume business at its old stand. Then it will be necessary for us to come back to our old principles, unless, in the meantime, we have so disfigured them that we will not be able to recognize them or to find them."

Vision and Phantom.
"We are charged with advocating a doctrine of States' rights that would tend to nullify the powers of the Federal government. This is an erroneous and unjust view of the situation."

"The doctrine of States' rights now does not mean what it did half a century ago, for the simple reason that since that time new amendments have been added to the Constitution of the United States, and for the further reason that as the result of the Civil War and of the adjudications of the Supreme Court, a great many of the rights that were considered as belonging to the States at that time have passed into the realm of Federal jurisdiction. What we mean now by the rights of the States, is that the Federal government shall not legislate upon matters purely of local and domestic concern, and by unlawful construction interpolate power into the provisions of the Constitution."

"In the next place, we are opposed to governmental paternalism. I predict, with great respect to others who may differ with me, that the day will never come when the government of the United States will own and operate the railroads of the country."

"We do not want to own them. We own enough now. We had better sell some things we have than enlarge our holdings. I have studied the question of governmental ownership of railroads in other countries carefully; and I am convinced that it is a failure from a political or commercial standpoint wherever it exists."

"Of course, I may be mistaken, and every one is entitled to his opinion; but I regard the governmental ownership of railroads as a vision and a phantom. Laying aside the legal difficulties that surround the subject, I cannot look upon the idea as a practical or feasible one; nor do I believe that the Democratic platform will contain any provision holding out the hope of such an undertaking."

Warning to Railroads.
"There is one proposition, however, that the Democratic party must contend for in this connection; and that is, it must demand a complete obedience to the existing statute. The railroad presidents and officers, and the trunk lines must be made, once and forever, to realize that they are the servants and not the masters of the people."

"Governmental ownership will never come to pass unless they force the issue. They are real agitators, and I would kindly warn them that the desire for pursuing the tricks and mysteries that have now been laid bare before the gaze of the American people."

"There is another proposition that the Democratic party must maintain, unless it is drifted away entirely from its anchorage, and that is that this is not an executive government, that the governmental distribution of powers provided for in the Constitution must be preserved, and that the President of the United States, to whatever party he may belong, must not exceed the functions of his office and encroach upon the remaining departments of the government."

"I have said over and over again that I recognize the great and wonderful resources of the President, his commanding ability, his marvelous success of his undertakings, and his phenomenal popularity with the people; but the fear that possesses me is that some feeble successor in either party, who may have less ability and patriotism than this, may ignore these fundamental distinctions and attempt to divert our institutions from the plans and purposes of their creation."

Democratic Platform.

Senator Rayner then outlined his views on a Democratic platform.

"I would make it brief and pertinent," he said. "I would eliminate the customary and monotonous indictments against the opposition for crimes that they have never committed, and I would omit all reference to the

LIGHTNING TAKES LADY'S SHOES AND STOCKINGS OFF

But Pretty Schoolteacher and Her Escort Were Unhurt—Remarkable Escape.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
DANVILLE, VA., April 13.—Robert L. Taylor, a farmer of Swansboro, and Miss Eva Roteler, a schoolteacher at the public school at Hillsville, this county, had narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon by a bolt of lightning, which struck the buggy in which they were riding and killed the horse. Miss Roteler, whose home is in Fauquier county, was being driven to the home of Mr. Taylor yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, when the pair got caught in the terrific rain and electrical storm which passed over this section. Lightning struck the horse, killing the animal instantly and damaging the buggy. Mr. Taylor was rendered unconscious for a few minutes, but was not seriously hurt. The most peculiar freak of the lightning was in the case of the young lady. The bolt removed the shoes and the stockings from the feet of Miss Roteler. One of the shoes, which was split open, was thrown a considerable distance. Strange to say, however, she escaped injury.

FROST AND SNOW IN MANY STATES

Fruit and Vegetables Damaged in Tennessee, Ohio and Other States.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 13.—Snow has been falling here for several hours. The thermometer registers at the freezing point. Advances from Southern Kentucky and Northern Alabama indicate that early fruit has been killed by the snow and cold.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 13.—Reports from farmers in Central Ohio are that the fruit crop has been badly damaged by the cold weather of last night. To-day it snowed, and a freeze to-night is predicted.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 13.—The uncomfortably cold weather of the past week became wintry last night, and it is feared that fruit buds and early vegetables have been considerably damaged. A continuation of the cold weather is predicted.

WICHITA, KAN., April 13.—Small and large fruit and gardens in Kansas were injured last night by frost. It is believed the loss will be heavy.

OMAHA, NEB., April 13.—Reports from the southern part of the State indicate the practice of destruction of peach, plum and pear crops by frost.

LINCOLN, NEB., April 13.—Fruit-growers report that nearly all of the buds have been damaged or killed. Last night was the coldest April night of which Nebraska has record.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 13.—The mercury was eight degrees below freezing throughout Northwest Missouri last night, and growers say fruit of all varieties has been badly injured.

SOUTH BEND, IND., April 13.—Snow had been falling in Northern Indiana for the past thirty-six hours.

SWEPT OUT TO SEA; PROBABLY DROWNED

Young Men of Wilmington Believed to Have Met Tragic Death.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 13.—W. C. Lynley, of Powder Springs, Ga., and Lloyd Andrews, of Seven Springs, N. C., both young men employed here several months as industrial insurance collectors, are believed to have been swept out to sea and drowned in a fifteen-foot launch, which was found to-day stranded on the beach near Middle Sound, twelve miles below Wilmington. With a party of friends they were at the sound for an oyster roast, and rowed out in the sound yesterday morning to gun for fish heads. They went to approach the inlet by their companions on shore, and are believed to have been caught in the strong current and carried out where their boat was capsized by the breakers. The body of neither has been found, though most diligent search has been made.

RAFT LOG TEARS OFF YOUNG LUMBERMAN'S EAR

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
SPENCER, N. C., April 13.—Oscar Nesbitt, a lumberman of Woodland, Rowan county, was severely injured yesterday at his home while loading sawlogs. A log, being placed on a wagon, slipped and rolled over the young man with terrible force, bruising his body and tearing off one ear. His condition is serious, and he was carried to his home for treatment.

MORE SOUTHERN MEN AT JEFFERSON DINNER

NEW YORK, April 13.—It was announced to-day that the list of speakers at the Jefferson dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club next Tuesday night has been increased at the request of William J. Bryan, so as to include Governor Glenn of North Carolina; Governor McMillan, of Tennessee; Governor Warfield, of Maryland; and former Governor Jelks, of Alabama.

Richmond Couple Wed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
BALTIMORE, MD., April 13.—License was issued here to-day for the marriage of Mrs. Laura Brinkley, thirty-two years old, a widow, and William H. Mills, twenty-eight years old, of No. 261 Venable Street, Richmond. Mrs. Brinkley is also of Richmond. The license was procured by Mr. Mills, and the couple left the courthouse in search of a minister.

Killed by Negro.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 13.—A message from Kirbyville, Texas, reports that a white man, T. T. Tissue, who is a well-known farmer, was critically assaulted and killed by a negro. Posses are searching for the negro.

BRYAN PRAISES MONTICELLO SAGE

After Pilgrimage to Jefferson Home Commoner Addresses Students.

NOT ADMIRER OF HAMILTON'S THEORY

Nebraskan Contrasts Opposing Systems of Government, Much to the Advantage of That Advocated by Mr. Jefferson—Founder's Day.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 13.—William J. Bryan reached Charlottesville at 2:30 this afternoon, and is the guest of Dr. Charles W. Kent, at the University. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Grace, who is a student at Hollins Institute. Mr. Bryan visited Monticello during the afternoon, accompanied by Judge R. T. W. Duke and Dr. Kent, while Miss Bryan attended the Virginia baseball game on Lambeth Field, and witnessed the sweeping victory of Virginia over Georgetown. This evening Mr. Bryan spoke to as many people as could be comfortably seated in Cabell Hall, the large auditorium at the University. His theme was "Thomas Jefferson," which he discussed for nearly two hours, emphasizing his doctrines in their contrast with those of Hamilton. He defined plutocracy as being dangerous, because the money owned the man, and all his impulses are controlled by it.

Jefferson was a rich man in his day, and yet his views upon public questions were never colored by the money in his pocket. It never disturbed his sympathy with the common people. Jefferson regarded as the best educated man of his time, and he desired and sought to have the benefits of education universally conferred.

Land of the Average Man.

In a word, he trusted the people, and realized that this country is the land of the average man. In comparison with the Hamiltonian doctrine, Jefferson's theories of government have grown immensely, and have today taken possession, not only of this country, but their leaves are working all over the earth. He gave an interesting view of the Russian struggle for liberty, as he saw it on his trip around the world. In which the Jeffersonian belief that the people should rule themselves was the dominant influence. By contrast, he pictured the Hamiltonian plan, which would separate the government as far as possible from the people.

Under the Hamiltonian plan, the President would have a President for life. Senators would have a term of office, he said, with a limit to their term of office. He said this was a theory which would not be acceptable in this day, especially if the officer were a young man. He said that the President was but a little older than he, and in good health. If there was a Hamiltonian in his audience who desired the continuation of the present President, he should know that under this system there would be no President Roosevelt, because Grover Cleveland still lives.

He likened the Hamiltonian division of the people into the well-born and the poor, because he did not know on which side the country would be placed. As his forefathers were natives of Virginia, he would probably be among the well born, but infinitely better would be Jefferson's ideal of a government with no division, in which the people would elect their own rulers at frequent intervals.

Mr. Bryan devoted the latter part of his address to an appeal to the students to attach themselves to some great principle and to defend it with sincerity, enthusiasm and forgetfulness of self, which would insure a valuable service to the country. He said that he was moved to make this appeal by the fact that his own rewards had been so much larger than he had had any right to expect or than he could ever deserve. The only way in which he could make an effort at repayment was by doing all in his power to inspire the young men of this country to put at the service of the State all their buoyant energies. Mr. Bryan's treatment by the audience was exceedingly cordial, both upon his entrance and at the conclusion of his address, closing the exercises with the college song, "The Star-Spangled Banner." He left at midnight for Washington, after a banquet at the Colonial Hotel, tendered by the Delta Chi Fraternity.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT UNIVERSITY

Procession of Faculty, Alumni, and Students Imposing—Knapp Principal Speaker.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 13.—"Founders' Day" was fittingly observed at the University of Virginia to-day. All activities were suspended, and the procession of the students, faculty, alumni and guests was an imposing one. The chief address was delivered by Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who undertook to establish the thesis that competition in industrial matters has failed, and that it is the part of wisdom to take advantage of all that co-operation in trade has to offer. In his annual public statement of the condition of the University, President Alderman stated that only \$36,000 was lacking to complete the endowment of \$1,000,000.

MILLER HURLED TO DEATH; CLOTHES CATCH IN SHAFT

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WINCHESTER, VA., April 13.—While William A. Estep, a miller living near Mt. Jackson, was at work in his mill yesterday, his clothing was caught in a rapidly-revolving shaft and his body whirled about with great velocity, killing him almost instantly. He was forty-six years of age, and is survived by wife and four children.

SEVEN DEAD AND MANY ILL WITH MEASLES

GILMORE CITY, IA., April 13.—Seven dead and 30 stricken with measles and whooping cough, is the situation that has developed here in the last few days. All the deaths occurred within the last ten days.

AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE HAGUE NAMED



GOLDEN GATE SHUT TO JAP LABORERS

Nearly Three Hundred Who Arrived on Korea Cannot Land.

PENDING IN WASHINGTON

This Is First Time the Application of the New Law Has Been Tested.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 13.—Two hundred and ninety-five Japanese laborers who came in yesterday on the Pacific Mail steamship Korea are detained on the steamer pending action from the department of immigration at Washington as to whether the local immigration authorities shall let them proceed by steamer to British Columbia. Their passports are for Honolulu and Immigration Commissioner North is doubtful as to passing them on to their port of destination. The Korea is the first steamer to land Japanese since the new law was passed and Commissioner North and Commissioner Rodgers, of Philadelphia, and Harrison Nesbit, assistant solicitor of the department of commerce and labor, who are in this city on a mission of inquiry, the nature of which they refuse to divulge, went down the bay and boarded the Korea. Besides the Japanese they found in the steamer's list 114 Chinese, ninety of whom were admitted to this port. The others were bound for British Columbia.

Will Send Eleven Back.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 13.—Eleven Japanese now at the detention station at Fort Townsend, will be sent back to their own country to-day on the steamer Tremont. The Japanese are accused of being contract laborers. They were arrested in Tacoma after landing from the Tremont. They admitted they were hired in Japan to work on a Montana farm. An appeal of the case was taken to Washington and the secretary of commerce and labor ordered the deportation.

GAS TURNED ON; AN EMPTY BOTTLE

Man Had Lost Money and He and His Wife Ended Their Lives.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The dead bodies of John Perrault and his wife were found to-day in their apartment at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Gas was pouring from an open fixture. Beside the bed on which the bodies lay was an empty chloroform bottle. A handkerchief which had been saturated with chloroform covered the man's face. His wife lay beside him. The police expressed the belief that the case was one of suicide.

Perrault and his wife came to this country several years ago with a fortune of \$100,000. With his son, Marcello, as an assistant, he conducted a saloon and restaurant under the apartment where he lived. The young man explained to the police that his father had been in business in Cuba, and that much of his fortune had been lost in various ventures.

STEAM SCALDS PROMINENT MAN

Albert Lentz Was Tightening Tap on Engine When Threads Broke.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13.—Albert P. Lentz, a citizen of Mt. Holly, prominent and wealthy, was fatally scalded this morning while superintending an operation on some machinery in his plantation. Mr. Lentz was endeavoring to tighten the taps on the steam pipe of a 35-horse power engine when the thread broke and the steam and hot water of the boiler was discharged upon him, enveloping him from head to foot and scalding his face furiously. He can hardly survive the night. He has a wife, two daughters and a son.

MR. JONES TO ATTEND PUBLICITY BILL MEETING

NEW YORK, April 13.—The national publicity bill organization, of which Perry Belmont is president, will hold a meeting here next Tuesday. The meeting will be addressed by William J. Bryan, Samuel Gompers, John W. Tomlinson, of Alabama, and others.

SAY WHITES GIVE WAY TO NEGROES

Commissioner Melhenny Thinks More Whites Should Try Examinations.

THE WAY IS OPEN FOR ALL

He Has Been Through South on What He Terms an Educational Tour.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Civil Service Commissioner Melhenny, who is a Southerner and a Democrat, is entering upon what he terms a campaign of education in the South in regard to the function and character of the commission. He found that one of the greatest difficulties in securing efficient service for the government in the South was the fact that the whites had conceived the idea that service is a privilege, not a duty. He secured a promise that a course should be established in the schools looking to the preparation of applicants for civil service employment. He also found that there was a feeling that only Republicans could secure public position under government regardless of the law, and found opportunity to correct this view. "We are not seeking to discredit the negro," he said in discussing the matter, "but rather to set the whites right. We want to correct erroneous opinions and to administer the law impartially to all, white and black, Democrats and Republicans."

STEAM SCALDS PROMINENT MAN

Albert Lentz Was Tightening Tap on Engine When Threads Broke.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13.—Albert P. Lentz, a citizen of Mt. Holly, prominent and wealthy, was fatally scalded this morning while superintending an operation on some machinery in his plantation. Mr. Lentz was endeavoring to tighten the taps on the steam pipe of a 35-horse power engine when the thread broke and the steam and hot water of the boiler was discharged upon him, enveloping him from head to foot and scalding his face furiously. He can hardly survive the night. He has a wife, two daughters and a son.

MR. JONES TO ATTEND PUBLICITY BILL MEETING

NEW YORK, April 13.—The national publicity bill organization, of which Perry Belmont is president, will hold a meeting here next Tuesday. The meeting will be addressed by William J. Bryan, Samuel Gompers, John W. Tomlinson, of Alabama, and others.

Mrs. Besant President.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 13.—An official announcement was received to-day of the nomination of Mrs. Annie Besant as world president of the Theosophical Society, to succeed the late Colonel Henry Steele Olcott, the president-founder of the organization.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Lumber Plant at Charlotte Burns. Hose-Wagon Wrecked.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13.—Fire of unknown origin to-night destroyed the lumber and wood-working plant of Asbury & Finger, at the intersection of Fifth Street and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and spread to a two-story residence adjoining, leveling that to the ground. The stock of lumber and costly machinery are a total loss, there being no insurance on the plant. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. A hose wagon on route to the fire was wrecked at Trade and College Streets by the breaking of an axle, and several firemen had narrow escapes from serious injury.

COMMODORE PEARY TO TRY FOR POLE AGAIN

PORTLAND, ME., April 13.—Commander Robert E. Peary, who has definitely decided to make another attempt to reach the North Pole, to-day stated that he would sail from New York as near July 1st next as possible. Funds, he said, had been raised for repairing his ship, the Roosevelt, and a fund of \$100,000 necessary to equip the expedition would be available before July 1st.

STANDARD GUILTY IN REBATE CASE

Six Weeks' Trial Under Elkins Law—Results in Prompt Verdict of Guilty.

THE FINES MAY BE HEAVY

Company Liable to Maximum Penalty—Take an Appeal.

CHICAGO, ILLS., April 13.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which has been on trial for six weeks before Judge Landis, of the United States District Court, to-night was found guilty on 1,463 counts of receiving rebates from the Chicago and Alton Railroad on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis. There were originally 1,993 counts in the indictment, 440 counts falling on technicalities.

If the verdict is sustained the oil company is liable to a maximum fine of \$20,000,000, as the Elkins law, which the indictment charges the company violated, provides a fine of \$1,000 to \$20,000 for each offense. Pending a motion for a new trial, which John S. Miller, chief counsel for the defense, announced would be made immediately, no penalty will be fixed by the court. Each count related to a carload shipment.

When the case came to trial the attorneys for the defense endeavored to have all the counts in the indictment thrown out on technicalities, but the court ordered that each count be taken up and considered separately, which was done. The 440 counts in which errors were found were dropped. The defense then put all its efforts toward proving that they were unaware of the fact that the indictment had not been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, as provided by the Elkins law. Evidence was offered by the government showing that it was the duty of the company's officers to see whether the rate was in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The jury was out less than three hours, and reached the verdict on the first ballot.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Lumber Plant at Charlotte Burns. Hose-Wagon Wrecked.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13.—Fire of unknown origin to-night destroyed the lumber and wood-working plant of Asbury & Finger, at the intersection of Fifth Street and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and spread to a two-story residence adjoining, leveling that to the ground. The stock of lumber and costly machinery are a total loss, there being no insurance on the plant. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. A hose wagon on route to the fire was wrecked at Trade and College Streets by the breaking of an axle, and several firemen had narrow escapes from serious injury.

COMMODORE PEARY TO TRY FOR POLE AGAIN

PORTLAND, ME., April 13.—Commander Robert E. Peary, who has definitely decided to make another attempt to reach the North Pole, to-day stated that he would sail from New York as near July 1st next as possible. Funds, he said, had been raised for repairing his ship, the Roosevelt, and a fund of \$100,000 necessary to equip the expedition would be available before July 1st.

DELMAS WILL ASK BAIL FOR THAW

After a Brief Conference This Course Is Decided Upon.

PRISONER DEPRESSED WIFE BREAKS DOWN

Bursts Into Sobbing When Taking Leave of Her Husband in Tombs for the Day—Her Brother Admits Lying and Asks Thaw for Money.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Setting at rest all rumors as to their present intentions, J. Russell Peabody, associated with Delmas, chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw, said to-day, after forty-five minutes' conference with the prisoner, that an application for Thaw's release on bail would be made. He declined to go into details regarding this action. There were various rumors during the day that habeas corpus proceedings might be brought, and it was reported that the Thaw family was ready to furnish bail in almost any amount to secure the young man's release.

District Attorney Jerome announced that he would make a strong fight against the granting of bail to the prisoner and added to this statement that he intended to prosecute him for murder in the first degree. This latter assertion was in the nature of a reply coming to a suggestion that he had compromised with the defendant's counsel on a plea of sanity and would agree to send Thaw to Matteawan. The next development of the day came when Mr. Peabody left Thaw after a late visit and said in reply to questions as to the stories that Thaw had changed his counsel:

"Mr. Thaw authorizes me to say that up to the present time he has made no change of counsel. You may say that as emphatically as you please. Of course we all know what will happen next week."

"How does Thaw take the situation?" the lawyer was asked.

"He is very much distressed and feels badly about it," Mr. Peabody replied. Asked as to the program for next week, he said: "We have a fixed program. On Monday we shall get together and decide what is best to be done."

Mrs. Thaw Breaks Down.

Mr. Delmas had a long conference with Thaw to-day, and Mrs. Thaw saw her husband during the visiting hours. Altogether Harry Thaw spent a quiet day in the Tombs. The influx of mail at all deliveries, which has kept him busy since he first went to a cell, was diminished somewhat to-day. Instead of the 100 letters which he received every morning up to the day of the verdict, only twenty-nine came in this forenoon and the other deliveries had also fallen off.

Mrs. Harry K. Thaw was somewhat worn and worn when she appeared at the Tombs to-day and broke down completely while she was taking leave of her husband. They were standing before the door of Thaw's cell talking when the young woman buried her face in her hands and began to sob. Thaw tried to comfort her, but she could not restrain her emotion. She was still weeping when Commissioner of Prisons Cogges, who was making his regular Saturday inspection of the Tombs, came upon the couple in the corridor. The commissioner talked with them a moment and then escorted Mrs. Thaw to the lower corridor.

As she was being escorted, Mrs. Thaw said: "If it was true that she was going out of the city for a time to recover from the effects of the long strain. 'No,' she replied, 'it is not true. I am going to stay right in the city where I belong, so as to be near my husband.'"

Howard Nesbit's Letter.

A letter written by Howard Nesbit, brother of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, to Harry Thaw, was made public to-day, it is said, by some of Thaw's counsel. In it the young man wrote that when White was shot he thought it would be heroic to stand by "the man whose memory to me was so precious." When District Attorney Jerome took his statement Howard Nesbit wrote:

"I told him what Florence told me—she, at least, was supposed to have told me. I will put it more strongly, and say she never told me anything against you that would tend to hurt you in any way. I lied, thinking it would help the man I thought was so good."

As to his subsequent attitude toward his sister and Thaw, he wrote: "After Florence told her story on the stand, believe me, I was with her from that time on—heart and soul. I never intended to say one word against her if put on the stand; I would have forgotten everything I knew; I would have perjured myself out and out, if you wish to call it perjury."

Young Man Wants Money.

He declared that he wrote to Evelyn that he was sorry and asked her for \$100 to pay debts he had contracted in New York, but he added, "he seems to be somewhat bitter at me yet, and will not see me. She answered that she did not have the money." Perhaps he was wrong in coming to New York, but his parents were responsible for that, he wrote, adding that he is now true to Thaw's cause. He then appeals to Thaw for the money which Evelyn did not send to him, and declares that he would rather kill himself than go to "certain persons in this city for help," that he will not write home for money, and at times has felt "like ending it all."

Tutor's Story Unique.

A unique feature of the case, and one which has caused considerable excitement in legal circles to-day, is the publication of a signed article by one of the jurors, giving a complete story of the deliberations in the juryroom. This is said to be the first time such a thing ever occurred in this jurisdiction. As a rule the jurors in great criminal cases are considered as